

ALASKA BOUNDARY
TALKS RESUMED.

Secretary Hay Negotiating
with England on the
Question.

WE WILL NOT RECEDE.

Nor Have Our Commissioners
Made Concessions Harmful
to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Negotiations concerning the Alaskan boundary have been resumed at the State Department.

The discussions between Secretary of State Hay and Mr. Tower, the British Charge d'Affaires, have progressed so far that it has become necessary to refer the present stage of the proceedings to the President, and such action will probably be taken this week.

Several notes have been exchanged between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower since the Secretary left Washington. Mr. Hay, it was stated today, has been coming to Washington to lay before the President the result of these notes.

The Secretary today consulted with experts from the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The special work now in hand is the drawing of the line proposed by England for the *modus vivendi*, in accordance with American maps. The British line has one aspect when drawn according to Canadian geography and another aspect when drawn according to the map of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Facts ascertained definitely today dispose of the story that during Secretary Hay's absence certain American Joint High Commissioners agreed on a settlement involving the surrender of the Lynn Canal for a stipulated period, in exchange for British concessions relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The State Department, in stating today that the only negotiations pending are those between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, declares in effect that the alleged agreement between American Joint High Commissioners and Canadian officials, in the interest of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy, is an impossibility.

The return of Secretary of State Hay and the pushing of the negotiations for a *modus vivendi* toward a definite result are taken to mean that both sides are anxious for a meeting of the Joint High Commissioners to discuss the unfinished business. The agreement on a provisional Alaska boundary line is the condition precedent to further negotiations on the fisheries, the lumber schedule and other matters before the Commission.

Regarding the possibility of an ultimate agreement between Colonel Hay and Mr. Tower on the provisional boundary line, it was asserted today that the United States would not recede from its definite position of last July, to make no concession which involved the surrender of any territory declared to be American at the time of or since the purchase of Alaska from Russia.

Pathfinder Resumes Her Voyage.
Lima, Peru, Aug. 31.—The United States Coast Survey steamship Pathfinder, from New York for San Francisco, to take soundings and survey the Pacific coast, sailed from Callao today, bound north.

FIGUEROA YIELDS AND THE
DOMINICAN REBELS.

General Jimenez Is Released and Leaves Santiago Today—He Promises to Execute Reforms if Elected President.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 31.—President Figueroa, who resigned yesterday, yielded his executive authority to his Council of Ministers at 12 o'clock noon today.

Official notice of the change in administration has been received from the capital by General Imbert, who is the Provisional Governor of this city by direction of the Revolutionary Committee.

With the fall of Figueroa the revolution is victorious.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 31.—General Juan Isidro Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, will leave Santiago de Cuba tomorrow on the steamship George Croise, specially chartered for his use.

General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Santiago, has received instructions from Governor-General Brooke to release General Jimenez from custody unless there are indications that he is promoting a filibustering expedition.

Today General Jimenez received numerous dispatches from Santo Domingo announcing the downfall of the old Government and urging his speedy arrival. He says the revolution has been practically bloodless, as the people are almost unanimous against the old regime.

General Jimenez has issued a long proclamation announcing the reforms he will institute if he is chosen President. The existing laws of Santo Domingo are adequate, he asserts, if properly enforced. All that is needed is the honest execution of the present statutes. He has no doubt of his own immediate success.

Santo Domingo, Aug. 31.—President Figueroa has resigned. The Ministers will continue at the head of their various departments until a provisional government has been formed, after which the elections for President and Vice-President will take place. Figueroa took charge of the government on July 26, when President Heureaux was assassinated. The city is quiet today, but business is at a standstill.

The Dominican gunboat Restauracion is ashore on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor of Maricao. Efforts are being made to get her off, but it is feared she will be a total loss. The United States cruiser USS Oregon and the French cruiser Celerie still are in port.

General Figueroa leaves today for Azua. All the political prisoners have been released. The revolutionists are still advancing, and they may enter the city in a few days.

In the camp of General Garrido, nine miles from Puerto Plata, on August 28, there were 800 revolutionists. Dr. Frías, in command of the infantry, General Garrido opened negotiations with the Government authorities of Puerto Plata looking to the instant surrender. The city surrendered August 28.

The part of the revolutionary army besieging Santiago de los Caballeros demanded its surrender. Its officials refused to consider proposals, and the revolutionists attacked and captured the city. New negotiations were opened with General Caceres and Horacio Vazquez, demanding a surrender of the fort. They declined to consider

the terms offered. The revolutionary forces attacked the fort in the night of August 27, and the place was taken by storm. After the capture of the fort the officer who was in command and part of the Government troops entered the city. The casualties of the revolutionary army numbered one officer and six men wounded.

They Commit One Another.
Guarantees were given to Cordero and Villaverde, who now are tranquilly residing in their homes.

On August 28 General Manuel Cordero, Governor of the District of Puerto Plata, who said they were inspired by patriotic and humanitarian ideas, turned the city over to the Municipal Council. The Council in turn transferred it to Generals Imbert and Juan Garrido, and the other officers of the revolution. The transfer took place in the presence of the Consul General, prominent citizens and a large number of the people. Popular demonstrations followed. The revolutionary chiefs were complimented on their victory and their wish to sustain the will of the people. The revolutionary chiefs enlarged the authorities.

General Garrido was appointed Commander-in-Chief, General Imbert Governor-General, and General Eugenio Billaune Town Mayor. Other local officials were named. The former Government officials, having approved of the programme of the revolutionary party, will remain at their posts.

General Garrido, at the head of a strong force, left by train at 1 p. m. to lead his men to the national capital. The Governor of Santiago de los Caballeros, Pedro Pepin, at the head of two hundred men, went over to the revolution. They marched under a white flag. General Horacio Vazquez opened their protection, and revolutionary forces to the number of two thousand men are marching to Santiago de los Caballeros. Not a drop of blood was shed in the district of Puerto Plata. The people have faith in its future. The whole city has shown its gratitude and affection for General Manuel Cordero and ex-Governor Emilio Cordero.

Washington Gets the News.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.—The Navy Department has received official confirmation of the resignation of President Figueroa, of Santo Domingo, in the following cablegram from Captain Longnecker, of the USS Oregon:

"President Figueroa resigned at 4 o'clock yesterday."

Smith M. Weed and Charles W. Wells, the vice-president of the San Domingo Improvement Company, whose offices are in the Empire building, No. 71 Broadway, got a cablegram yesterday announcing the resignation of President Figueroa, and saying that Jimenez is likely to win as the Presidential candidate at the coming election.

Neither Mr. Weed nor Mr. Wells expressed any surprise or concern in the new condition of affairs in the republic.

Consul-General A. G. Gill said yesterday that Jimenez is likely to win as the Presidential candidate at the coming election. He said that he had not had any official communication with the San Domingo Government representative in this country, General Jimenez, but had received no news yesterday as to the resignation of President Figueroa except unofficially.

Manila, Aug. 31.—Dispatches just received from Cebu announce that the American troops, sailed on Monday into the hills against a band of natives who recently ambushed four of our soldiers and who have been generally troublesome.

The American force found the natives entrenched, and drove them from their trenches further into the hills. There were no casualties on the American side, though there were some heavy prostrations. The natives' loss is not known.

The United States cruiser Charleston landed men who guarded the city during the absence of the troops.

The Fourth Infantry having prepared to give the insurgents a warm reception, the latter have ceased their preparations for an attack on Imus.

Washington, Aug. 31.—General Otis today informed the War Department of the departure from Manila of the transport Para in the following dispatch:

Para sailed today with officers, forty-one enlisted and nine hundred and twenty-four discharged men.

Another dispatch from General Otis gives the dates of the sailing of the transports now at Manila, and which will bring all the State volunteers in the Philippines to this country. The cable says:

Tarlar sails September 3; Pennsylvania, September 5; Nevada, and others, September 6. The State volunteers yet remaining in the Philippines in the order in which they left San Francisco for Manila are: First Washington, Twentieth Kansas, Third Tennessee, Fifty-first Iowa, Troop Nevada cavalry, First Wyoming Battery. It is the policy of the War Department to have the troops return in the order in which they sailed, and these volunteers probably will come on the ships above named in the same order.

WILLIAM BACKS DOWN ON THE CANAL QUESTION.
He Says He Will Forgive His Opponents if They Will Promise to Be Good in the Future.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The official papers confirm the report that Chancellor Hohenzollern, inspired, of course, by Kaiser Wilhelm, has promised full forgiveness to all officials who helped to defeat the Kaiser's Canal bill, provided they promise to be good in the future and support the measures of the Government.

This concession, coming so soon after the peremptory imperial order for the dismissal of the same officials, is regarded by both press and public as a complete submission by the Government and crown to the Agrarian and the Conservative junkies. It is predicted that the new conditions will have a reactionary effect on the future commercial politics of the German empire.

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A PENITENT.
Fashionable and Curious Audience Witnesses Her Production of "The Degenerates," Which Gouny Wrote for Her.

She Appears as an Adventuress, Whose Good Instincts Are Awakened by Her Love for Her Daughter.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Langtry produced "The Degenerates" at the Haymarket Theatre to-night in the presence of a large and fashionable audience, all on the qui vive to know how far she and Sydney Grundy, the author of the drama, had dared to go in depicting the incidents of her past.

As a matter of fact, while "The Degenerates" gives a clever and reasonably realistic picture of the character and career of an illustrious adventuress, and while some of the scenes are undoubtedly suggested by racy reminiscences imparted to the author by the actress, there is really nothing in the play on which an inquisitive public can seize as a recognizable glimpse into the skeleton closet of any noble house. Above all, there is nothing calculated to bring a blush to the rosy cheek of royalty.

Thus, while it may disappoint the groundlings who are surprised to those who are familiar with the situation, they are taken with a grain of salt the skilful intonations that Mr. Grundy would put Mrs. Langtry into the confessional for the detection of the British public and the discomfiture of the aristocracy. As the wife of a future baronet of an ancient line, dreaming of a future in society and a brilliant settlement for her daughter, and defending her reputation and of this dream on the continued favor of the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Langtry is the last person in London to antagonize the elements of which she hopes to become part.

Wales Wires Best Wishes.
That this was thoroughly understood in high quarters is shown by a telegram that she received during the performance from the Prince of Wales, who is even said to have read Mrs. Grundy's manuscripts before rehearsals were begun. Writing from Marlborough, His Royal Highness said:

My best wishes for a brilliant success. Booked for a fortnight from today.

Albert Edward.

This means that the help apparent will hasten to see Mrs. Langtry in "The Degenerates" immediately upon her return to London, and his announcement of the fact, which must have great weight with the playing public, is only another proof of his determination to help her.

Her husband, the Hon. Hugo Gerald de Bathe, was in a box with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Rutland. The Duke of Rutland, a member of the family, who has kindly feelings for Mrs. de Bathe, and who is a friend of the present one looked in vain, however, for her father-in-law, the proud old baronet and prince's valet, the Duke of Devonshire, who and Nat Goodwin were among the many Americans in the house.

His characters are aristocratic and financial people of the upper middle class. They are for the most part unpleasant types. Mrs. Langtry is given an opportunity to make herself sympathetic in spite of apparent difficulties, which are, however, artfully minimized by the disagreeable character of the "treacherous" husband whom the adventuress sets her snares.

In the first act she is a divorced woman looking for new conquests. Her husband, who has caused her to work to undo the mischief she has caused in a noble family.

Around the theme is woven a complex fabric of incident which reflects credit on the ingenuity of the dramatist. It all turns out happily, and the repentant adventuress is rewarded with the hand and heart of an old admirer, the Duke of Orme—a part admirably portrayed by Mr. Charles Hawtree.

Miss Lily Langtry, Mrs. Langtry's little daughter, and made a pleasing impression. Miss Lily Langtry, Mrs. Langtry's little daughter, and made a pleasing impression.

As for Mrs. Langtry, the general verdict is that she had never acted so well, that her beauty had never so fully shone, and that her dresses and jewels were superb.

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VALUABLE SHORE RIGHTS GIVEN AWAY AT ALBANY.
State Officials Sell Sixty Acres of New York Property for a Song.

Albany, Aug. 31.—Total disregard of the rights of the city of New York was manifested today by the State officers, who today ceded away over sixty acres of land under water at Rockaway Beach and Long Island City. This grant makes it evident that the Board will also cede to the Astoria Heat, Light and Power Company the large tract near Astoria which seeks to obtain a free steam.

There is a great chance for industrialists to avail themselves of the powers of the State Land Board, for it has the power to cede away from the city over 224 miles of shore line of the waters surrounding Greater New York.

These lands are in the term employed by the State Board in characterizing the purposes for which the property granted is to be used.

Lillian B. Smith Hyde and others obtained for \$250 a grant of 15,236 square feet in the East River at Long Island City. They will improve it for dockage.

The New York & Rockaway Beach Railway Company got seventeen acres in Jamaica Bay, near Rockaway Beach, for \$75. The Rockaway Park Improvement Company got forty-three acres of adjacent land under water for \$2,190.

The "financial enjoyment" contemplated by the corporations obtaining the Rockaway land is erecting and maintaining a pleasure park. William J. Kelly, counsel for the Long Island Railroad Company, argued for the applicants today, and it is believed that a company is interested. No reservation of the lands is to be made.

The city authorities fought hard for the right to make conditions in the grants for the city's benefit, but the Land Board held the city had no such right. It is probable that Corporation Counsel Whelan will appeal to the courts.

G. A. R. National Encampment, Philadelphia.
Upon occasion of the National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad expresses round trip rate from New York, \$3.00. Tickets on sale September 2 to 5, good to return September 12, or by deposit of ticket and payment of fifty cents, good until September 30. Trains every hour during the day and at midnight.

H.S. LANGTRY'S PLAY BEERS' POWDER AND LEAD
FOR WAR USE ARE RELEASED.

Officials at Delagoa Bay Directed to Let Them Pass.

KRUGER'S LETTERS READ

Raad Hears Correspondence with England and Considers It Secretly.

PRETORIA, Aug. 31.—The entire correspondence between the Transvaal and the Transvaal governments was read in open session, and President Kruger asked the Raad to meet in secret session to-night for the purpose of considering a reply.

President Kruger said that in the convention of 1851 the suzerainty of Great Britain was distinctly stated. But, he added, there was no mention of it in the Convention of 1884. He denied that the Government had excluded the British from political rights.

A member of the Executive Council explained that when the Transvaal's reply to the Joint Commission dispatch was ready the State Attorney interviewed the British Diplomatic Agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, in consequence of which the last reply framed held that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was no reply to theirs. Mr. Greene then cabled to Great Britain certain suggestions, to which Great Britain replied that if the Transvaal made similar proposals they would be considered on their merits. This the reply containing the alternative proposals of yesterday.

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HAVANA DISCUSSES
M'KINLEY'S WORDS

Cuban Newspaper Do Not Agree Regarding the Proclamation.

SOME DO NOT LIKE IT.

And Point Out That "Independence" Is Not Contained in the Do

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—The proclamation received in various ways

newspapers. La Lucha publica evidently waiting to see what will say first. La Discusion, a cartoon, representing the proclamation on the different occasions. In the cartoon the party which advocates a protectorate as a studious air, while the annexationists are and.

El Diario de la Marina considers that the varying opinions entertained are proof of a want of clearness in the proclamation, and intimates the document is more significant for what it does not say than for what it says.

Commenting on the absence of the word "independence," which were in the proclamation of 1898, El Diario remarks: "Their absence is accounted for by the fact that the American newspapers call attention to the substitution of the phrase 'independence' for the